

and the truths of our noble Declaration of Independence permanently vindicated, so is the fruitless attempt of the South at rebellion having a corresponding effect now upon the spirit of progress and reform in the Old World, and at the same time affording a warning to ancient and warring dynasties. Moreover, under our republican form of government, the old countries have seen how vast commercial enterprises can be fostered, how the sealed treasures of the oldest and richest nation in the world can be opened, how wildernesses can be peopled and barren wastes become, as if by magic, the centres of trade and thrift. In short, they have seen how America has made herself the focal point of the immense trade of all nations with the East Indies, and how to her shores flock the bold, the adventurous, the enterprising, the industrious and hardy populations of the Old World, all seeking after peace, comfort, prosperity, and freedom of political and religious thought and action. Other people beside those of Spain have pause to be grateful to the United States for its prompt recognition of the principles of progress and civilization wherever they may burst forth. What took the old monarchies many years to accomplish in the way of emancipating an enslaved race, America has done with a dash of the pen, and she is now ready to sympathize with all down-trodden races of any color in their struggles to cast off the shackles of political despotisms. What was deemed an impracticable political experiment in 1776 has in this year of our Lord 1868 proven to be the solution of a sublime political problem—to wit, that man is capable of self-government, that a modern republican form of government can be as firm, powerful and enduring as that of any monarchy, and that the spirit of republican liberty is bound ever long to prevail most of the civilized world over.

**THE FALL OPENING.**—The fall opening of the fashions and of the theatres antedated what was the real fall opening under the auspices of Jack Frost last Saturday. During that day a terribly cold wind blew over New York from the north and the northwest. At midnight the mercury had fallen as low as thirty-eight degrees. We heard of snow at Owen Sound, in Canada, where it was four inches deep; at Bangor in Maine, Concord in New Hampshire, Worcester in Massachusetts, Rochester and Buffalo and Yorkville in this State, and even at Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Saturday night we were visited by a regular old-fashioned October frost. But this frost will only have tinged the foliage of our forests with autumnal beauty. It will be speedily followed by that most delicious season of our American year, the Indian summer, and our unrivaled Park will then become more gloriously attractive than ever.

**GONE TO BELIEVE.**—So say the red hot democracy of their Manly democratic oracle, founded on the platform of religion, ginger-powder and straw hats, and founded on five-twenty.

**THE NEW AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.**—The recently found gold fields in South Africa are causing considerable excitement in the English and Dutch settlements in that quarter. Our latest news, which comes down to the middle of August, says the Governor of Cape Colony is fitting out an expedition at the expense of the English government to gather reliable information about the reported riches of the discoveries. Extravagant stories and enormous nuggets had reached Capetown and Port Elizabeth, causing great numbers of the inhabitants to shoulder their shovels and strike for the mountains.

**THE LAST HOPE.**—Kentucky is now put down as a doubtful State in the Presidential contest, and the Seymourites are trying to save Delaware with its three electoral votes. If they should succeed Grant's election will not be unanimous.

#### NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The lower courts are busy just now providing quarters on Blackwell's Island for small thieves who are seeking homes for the winter. The classes in geology there are already quite large.

"Leaf fall" is upon us. The streets are filled with whirling leaves from the trees, which old Boreas is stripping of their beautiful clothing, and coal and the Board of Health are going up.

The wickedest man, morally, was before Judge Dowling on Saturday because he would not, as he hinted, go into politics; and the "wickedest man," politically, is seeking a nomination for Congress and will get it, because he will have nothing to do with politics. Do you see the little joker? It's under one of the humors.

"When the ring" which lunches daily in the Mayor's office is sorely troubled about the aspect of things and cannot logically discern the difference between a johnnie and a pigeon, or is unquitting Nemesis following closely in the footsteps of its candidate for gubernatorial honors?

During the summer vacation the ballrooms of the city as well as the churches were rejuvenated and refurbished to the delight of Satan, whom the persons loathe while they sojourned at the watering places. From present indications the "great enemy" of men, and women too, will have a jolly time of it this winter.

The Park Commissioners are making active arrangements for the season of ice—for the season when beauty on skates will "go it," with an entire looseness as to feet, on the lakes, making all their male cousins and each other's brothers spoony with love and a stick in it.

When the snow covers the ground, as it soon will, and bells and bells make music, they flash over the solemn, sleeping, moon lighted earth in light gleams and comfortable garments, their beaus inspired to take something hot by their dovetail beauty. Under certain circumstances whiskey punch is recommended as a counter-irritant. Who will remember the poor at market quotations for flour and coal?

The government of Austria is pitching into the Bohemians of the journals of Prague. One of these has recently been sentenced to eighteen months in a cell on bread and water—to fast at that. The only way a New York Bohemian could be punished would be to deprive him of his business—with the satisfaction of knowing as he gurgled it that some one was dishing out their "small change."

The Puritans and the Lieberknechts people are making preliminary efforts to astonish the Gothamites the coming season, and will end by astonishing themselves at the number of greenbacks they'll get.

When that "starry" to President Lincoln to be placed in Union square? The Union Club will please make a note of this.

"Now that the 'boss' masons and bricklayers have got the upper hand of their men they have puffed themselves up, like the frog in the fable, to such an overbearing state that they have become possessed of the idea that the highways were expressly made for them as dumping places for their mortar, brick, stone and timber. Let these fellows be squelched.

The mock silver was shops in Fulton and Courtland streets and Broadway are still flourishing. It is wonderful, the influence the owners of these swindling dens have over the police, especially each election time.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

#### Prince Alfred of England and the Throne of Spain.

#### Agitation Against Prim and Serrano.

#### SPAIN.

**The Succession to the Throne—Prince Alfred of England Spoken Of.** LONDON, Oct. 18, 1868.

The succession to the Spanish throne remains undetermined. The choice of Prince Alfred, of England, which has been suggested, is regarded as absurd and impossible because he is a Protestant. The name of Ferdinand, the ex-king of Portugal, is mentioned with favor. Though ultramontane in religion, he is regarded as politically a liberal; is popular in Spain and would be unquestionably to the Emperor Napoleon.

The ex-king Ferdinand Augustus Francis was born the 26th of October, in the year 1816. He married Donna Maria de Gloria, the Second, Queen of Portugal, on the 9th of April 1836. He renounced the title of King on the 10th of September, 1837, and was appointed regent of the kingdom pending the minority of his son. The ex-king lives as a private gentleman in Naples.

**Aristocratic Titles—Agitation Against Prim—A Cuban Deposition.** MADRID, Oct. 18, 1868.

General Prim has received the title of Marshal of Spain. General Dulce has been made Duke of Madrid. A deputation of Cubans have arrived in this city, and have held consultations with the Central Junta. They have agreed to measures providing for the gradual abolition of slavery.

The republicans have commenced an agitation in Barcelona. They protest against the acts of Generals Prim and Serrano.

General Serrano, who has gone to Saragossa, made a speech there. He promised that the Provisional Junta at Madrid would resign on the meeting of the Constituent Cortes. He expressed regret that Ochoa and Rivero were not in the Cabinet. The government needed the aid of one of these eminent statesmen in the work of reorganizing the State on a liberal basis.

#### ENGLAND.

**Cheering Reports from France—The Election Cause—The Tories Discouraged.** LONDON, Oct. 18, 1868.

Rumors of a large reduction of the French army, confidence in the maintenance of peace and expectations of a declaration in favor of liberal reforms by the Emperor animate Paris and have a cheerful influence upon public affairs in England. The Parliamentary canvass throughout Great Britain is becoming very lively. Several Tory members of the last House of Commons have withdrawn their names as candidates and retired discouraged. The liberals are confident that they will have a majority of thirty-five or more on a full vote in the next House.

Mr. Roebuck's hostility to the trades' unions injures his chances of success in Sheffield. Mr. Gladstone is actively canvassing South Lancashire, where he daily addresses large and enthusiastic meetings.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field was a passenger on board of the steamship China, which sailed yesterday for New York.

#### FRANCE.

**The Court at St. Cloud.** PARIS, Oct. 18, 1868.

The Emperor and Empress are at St. Cloud.

#### TURKEY.

**Fatal Accident at Sea.** LONDON, Oct. 18, 1868.

A despatch from the East reports that the marine on a Turkish troop ship at Smyrna exploded. Seven men were instantly killed and seventy injured, many of them fatally.

#### CUBA.

**Success of the Government Troops over the Insurgents—False Rumors About the Slaves and Free Negroes—The Crops—Weekly Market Reports—Quarantine Questions.** HAVANA, Oct. 18, 1868.

Reports from the interior are favorable to the government. A few small bands of insurgents are wandering in the mountains. Their numbers daily diminish. The citizens are elated with the success of the troops in so speedily suppressing the disturbances. The rumors which were in circulation that some slaves and free negroes had joined the insurgents near Manzanillo, prove to be entirely false. The negroes on all the plantations in that vicinity are quiet.

The cane crop looks well, the October rains proving favorable. The planters expect a larger crop than they had last year.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day:—Sugar.—The market is firm at 15 1/2 cents per arroba for No. 10; 15 1/4 for No. 12; 15 1/8 for No. 14; 15 1/2 for No. 16; 15 1/4 for No. 18; 15 1/8 for No. 20; 15 1/2 for No. 22; 15 1/4 for No. 24; 15 1/8 for No. 26; 15 1/2 for No. 28; 15 1/4 for No. 30; 15 1/8 for No. 32; 15 1/2 for No. 34; 15 1/4 for No. 36; 15 1/8 for No. 38; 15 1/2 for No. 40; 15 1/4 for No. 42; 15 1/8 for No. 44; 15 1/2 for No. 46; 15 1/4 for No. 48; 15 1/8 for No. 50; 15 1/2 for No. 52; 15 1/4 for No. 54; 15 1/8 for No. 56; 15 1/2 for No. 58; 15 1/4 for No. 60; 15 1/8 for No. 62; 15 1/2 for No. 64; 15 1/4 for No. 66; 15 1/8 for No. 68; 15 1/2 for No. 70; 15 1/4 for No. 72; 15 1/8 for No. 74; 15 1/2 for No. 76; 15 1/4 for No. 78; 15 1/8 for No. 80; 15 1/2 for No. 82; 15 1/4 for No. 84; 15 1/8 for No. 86; 15 1/2 for No. 88; 15 1/4 for No. 90; 15 1/8 for No. 92; 15 1/2 for No. 94; 15 1/4 for No. 96; 15 1/8 for No. 98; 15 1/2 for No. 100.

#### LOUISIANA.

**Assassinations in St. Mary's Parish—The Sheriff and Parish Judge Murdered by Unknown Persons.** NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18, 1868.

The Sheriff and Parish Judge of St. Mary's parish were assassinated at Franklin, La., last night. The Sheriff was killed in his hotel and the body of the Parish Judge was found on the street by a patrol which was organized immediately on the discovery of the Sheriff's assassination. The coroner's inquest elicited nothing to the disadvantage of the parish judge. Several persons were engaged in the transaction, but they mounted horses and escaped in the darkness before they could be recognized.

#### ARKANSAS.

**Murders by the Ku Klux in Drew County—An Old Deputy Sheriff Shot.** ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18, 1868.

The Democrat has a special despatch from Pine Bluff, Ark., dated yesterday, which says:—J. Dollar, a deputy sheriff of Drew county, an old and worthy citizen, while out serving subpoenas, was last night tied to a negro and both shot dead by the Ku Klux Klan.

#### VIRGINIA.

**Railroad Accident Near Lynchburg—An Engine Blown Up—Two Men Killed.** PETERSBURG, Oct. 18, 1868.

Last night as the trains having on board the entire Western delegation returning from the Norfolk Commercial Convention reached Elk creek, about twelve miles from Lynchburg, the engine attached to the rear train blew up, instantly killing the engineer and fireman, injuring a number of passengers and making a total wreck of the cars and the engine. The front train being unable to find even standing room, the Hon. Martin J. Townsend and Rev. B. I. Ives spoke at the former places and Hon. John A. Griswold and William W. Rock spoke at the latter. The display of fireworks along the route of the procession was fine, and many private residences were illuminated. One hundred guns were fired in honor of the recent republican victories.

#### NEW YORK.

**Republicans Demonstration in Schenectady—Torchlight Procession and Speechmaking.** SCHENECTADY, Oct. 18, 1868.

## WASHINGTON.

**The Proposed Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces—Present Status of the Subject.** WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1868.

So many contradictory statements have appeared regarding the position of the question of trade with the provinces of British North America and a settlement of the fisheries dispute and the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence that it was considered proper to obtain correct information upon the subject. The matter stands thus.—Mr. Thornton, the British Minister here, addressed a note to Mr. Seward in July last, calling his attention to the distressed condition of the people of Nova Scotia in consequence of their exclusion from our markets consequent upon the termination of the reciprocity treaty, and asking him to enter into negotiations. Mr. Seward referred Mr. Thornton's communication to Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McCulloch replied that the treaty having been abrogated by the legislative branch of the government, he considered it would not be advisable to resume negotiations until Congress should give some intimation of its desire that they should be reopened, and at the same time expressing his (McCulloch's) opinion that it was for the interest of the United States that the question of trade with the British Provinces should be adjusted in some definite manner. This correspondence was sent by Mr. Seward to the Committee of Ways and Means just before the July adjournment. In reply to an inquiry by members of the Committee of Ways and Means Mr. Seward informed them that he was ready to open negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty whenever the committee should refer the subject to him. Messrs. Hooper, Allison, Logan, Maynard, Brooks and Niblack, of the committee, agreed to make such a report and General Schenck was willing it should be made. Mr. Griswold was absent. The adjournment, however, took place so early that there was no opportunity of putting the report before the House, and hence the matter goes over till the re-assembling of Congress, with the knowledge that the Committee of Ways and Means are nearly unanimous upon the subject and that Mr. Seward will open negotiations as soon as the committee are enabled to report.

In the Senate the question has also been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it is known that the chairman, Mr. Sumner, is strongly in favor of negotiations. Mr. Sumner has frequently stated that he reported in favor of terminating the old reciprocity treaty, not because he desired a cessation of trade with the British Provinces and a reopening of the fisheries difficulties, but because he did not consider the treaty as sufficiently comprehensive or beneficial to the United States, and that he believed the proper course was to abrogate that treaty instead of attempting to patch it up, and then negotiate a new treaty of a comprehensive character, which should include manufactures and should be for the interest of this country and not, as the former treaty more for a political object than as a commercial necessity.

#### THE NEW YORK CITY NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of the quarterly reports showing the condition of the national banks of New York City on the morning of the first of October of October, 1868:—

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and discounts.....	\$163,634,072
Overdrafts.....	249,338
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....	42,296,950
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....	4,040,000
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	11,816,460
Due from national banks.....	1,161,273
Due from other banks and bankers.....	10,967,902
Due from other banks and bankers.....	1,764,685
Current expenses.....	21,709
Premiums.....	1,211,941
Profits.....	707,330
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....	113,532,699
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....	1,480,273
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	10,833
Due from national banks.....	23,810
Due from other banks and bankers.....	8,370,848
Federal tender notes.....	25,618,254
Compound interest notes.....	904,470
Three per cent certificates.....	34,706,000
Total.....	\$432,515,918

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Capital stock.....	\$75,557,700
Surplus fund.....	1,871,448
Undivided profits.....	8,588,778
National bank notes outstanding.....	35,050,920
State bank notes outstanding.....	1,480,273
Individual deposits.....	224,170,539
United States deposits.....	2,474,698
Due to other banks and bankers.....	13,066,718
Total.....	\$432,515,918

#### LOUISIANA.

**Secretary McCulloch received a letter to-day from a lady in Baltimore stating that she had been informed that the interest on two cents for a thousand years would pay of our public debt. She had not made the computation and could not speak positively, but if this is the case she could not see the utility of so much talk about repudiation when the payment of the national debt is only a matter of two cents and a question of time. She was willing to furnish the principal for that purpose and accordingly enclosed two cents which she requested should not be deposited to swell the conscience fund, but should be placed at interest for the liquidation of the public debt.**

#### LOUISIANA.

**Butler & Carpenter, stamp and bank note engravers, of Philadelphia, have filed at the Post Office Department a strong protest against the award of the contract for postage stamps to the National Bank Note Company of New York. They allege that the award has been made to the highest bidder instead of to the lowest bidder, and that the government will therefore be called upon to pay eight and a half cents per thousand, or \$80,000 per annum, or \$120,000 per annum, for the stamps, when it could have obtained them for five cents per thousand.**

#### LOUISIANA.

**Mr. Wilson has several new pictures on his easel. Among them is one of an Italian water carrier—a rich and colorful composition. The figure is a black and white reproduction of a painting by a young man, a bank and represents a girl about ten years of age, with bright eyes and sunny hair and dressed in Italian costume, is apparently resting. The picture is a study in light and shadow, and is a fine example of the artist's skill.**

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## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

**His Views on the Situation of the South—Loyalty of Southern Whites—Grant's Election Inevitable—Weakness of the Democratic Platform—Grant's Administration to Restore Peace and Prosperity.** PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 18, 1868.

In conversation with John Quincy Adams, who was on the cars on his return home, he said, "The Southern people are as loyal as any people in the North. The two races have found friendly disposed towards each other, and the negroes were peaceable in all cases, except where they were incited or influenced by carpet-baggers. Nothing was calculated to do great harm than the disfranchisement of the whites, which was more extensive than he ever had any idea of, and if the people of the North could be brought to see the condition of the South as he had, reconstruction would soon go to the wall. The negro now ruled the South politically, but that could not last, for when the people were properly appealed to on that question, the North would never submit that ten of our best States should be governed by an ignorant and semi-barbarous race."

On the subject of the Presidential election he said it was now too late to change the candidates. The election of General Grant was inevitable, and such a movement would be regarded as a betrayal of the democratic principle. He never believed that Mr. Chase could have carried the day against Grant, and certainly he did not believe that Mr. Grant could have carried the day against Chase. He thought that the platform of the democracy more than any other platform, and that the only issue upon which the candidates should be fought was the question of reconstruction. The finances and other matters should have been left for future settlement when peace and reconstruction had been secured. In reply to a question whether Frank Blair's letters and speeches did not seriously injure the democratic party, he said that he did not believe that Blair's broad-headed letter was certainly indiscreet and had damaged the party. He considered it also very unfortunate that such men as Wade Hampton, Forrest and others like them were parties to the campaign. Though of Hampton he had the highest opinion as a gentleman and a good citizen, who against his own will had been forced into politics. From the administration of General Grant he had the best hopes that peace would be restored and that this question of negro domination and consequent ruin in the South would be speedily disposed of, and that the country would be again living under the constitution as it was regarded by his own chances for the Governorship of Massachusetts, he recognized the non-existence of a compromise to him than anything else. He had not the slightest expectation of being elected.

#### FINE ARTS.

**Mr. Rosenberg's "Long Branch by Moonlight."** Rosenberg's painting of "Long Branch by Moonlight" has passed from his studio into the hands of a purchaser. Mr. Derby has secured it as one of his leading attractions for the gallery of the Derby Art Association, which he will shortly open. The artist has represented a cool and fresh summer moonlight, with the quick and chilling breeze blowing from the north, and the rustling hair and drapery among the usually towering vegetation of that favorite place of short city one, the fair-haired damsel from the East and the chestnut-tressed girl from our own State, the lover and the man of fashion, the soldierly and the business idler, the laughing maid and the teasing boy, are all mingled in this strangely novel painting in a manner which must stamp the painter not merely as an able artist but as one of decidedly most exceptional talent. The sky and distance—especially the hazy condition of the lower atmosphere—are rendered with a fidelity to nature which is the more remarkable from its being evidenced in a composition which must necessarily take rank as a figure painting. In addition, the whole of the drawing, with very little exception, is very fine, and when its various merits are considered, it must command a more detailed and less grudging praise than the hands of the artist have been able to give any work in this line of art. We have formerly alluded to it cursorily while it was in progress, and may frankly say that as a finished picture it is an excellent one, and that the large price which we understand Mr. Derby paid for it was a very reasonable one.

**MR. JEROME THOMPSON'S "HOME, SWEET HOME."** There never was given a more sumptuous entertainment than the exhibition of the picture, "Home, Sweet Home," by Mr. Jerome Thompson, which was given at the gallery of the artist, the purchase of this picture, which Mr. Jerome Thompson described as a pendant to his very happy life to illustrate both the poem of Samuel Woodworth and that of John Howard Payne. The picture is a fine example of the artist's skill, and is a fine example of the artist's skill.

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